

WORLD HAS HAD A FORTUNATE YEAR

No Terrible Catastrophe Has Marked the Twelvemonth.

DEATH TAKES NOTABLE MEN

General Success of the Democrats and Startling Developments South of the Rio Grande Chief Events in Western Hemisphere.

New York.—Taken all in all, the year 1913 has been a happy and rather fortunate one for the world in general. It was not marked by any great catastrophe, such as the San Francisco earthquake or the Titanic disaster; it saw the end of the wars in the Balkans, it witnessed the inauguration of a Democratic president in the United States, followed by genuine tariff reduction without financial panic.

The death roll for the past year has hit the financial world rather hard, including such notable figures as J. P. Morgan, Henry M. Flagler and James R. Keene. The Roman Catholic church also lost two of its most venerable cardinals, Oreglia, dean of the sacred college, and Rampolla, once secretary at the Vatican and who would have been pope instead of Pius X had not the emperor of Austria voted against him.

In the United States political developments have been extremely interesting, but not startling. Everything seems to have gone the way of the Democrats. Democratic victories were won last November in New York city, the state of New Jersey and state of Massachusetts. Congress has passed the currency bill, and the banking interests of the country are adjusting themselves to it.

As alarmed as high finance may have been when it was learned that President Wilson believed in Sherman law should be "clarified," business and financial interests have apparently become convinced that the president's attitude is not one of opposition, but rather an attitude in which he would consult and confer with business and finance to remedy evils generally admitted to exist.

Doings in Mexico.

South of the Rio Grande developments have been startling and rapid. The year 1913 saw in Mexico the assassination of President Francisco Madero, Vice-President Pino Suarez and Gustavo Madero, brother of the president, the usurpation of the presidency by Gen. Victoriano Huerta, boosted into that position by General Felix Diaz. Then came the rupture between Diaz and Huerta, with the practical banishment of Diaz. Later in 1913 came the rise of Venustiano Carranza, leader of the constitutionalists in the north of Mexico, with the result that the powerful northern states of Mexico are now under his control. Scarcely had Carranza become famous than Francisco "Pancho" Villa, former bandit, with a price on his head, leaped into the limelight as a rebel leader serving Carranza, and it is now questioned whether Carranza or Villa is the stronger in the leadership of the constitutionalist forces.

In its relations with Mexico the United States has stood firm. Early in his administration President Wilson announced his determination to withhold recognition from the Huerta administration, and although much pressure has been brought to bear, the president has refused to change his attitude. Efforts have been made to induce Huerta to retire and allow a fair and honest election, without result. Today the United States has a heavy armed force at the border and an impressive array of battleships off the coast.

There have been several marriages of importance in the past year, and a number of engagements of prominent persons announced. Foremost in the minds of Americans, of course, is the wedding of Miss Jessie Woodrow Wilson, daughter of the president.

Assassinations of the Year. Barring Mexico's barbarous achievements, there have been few assassinations in countries generally recognized as being civilized. George I, king of Greece, was assassinated by a mad anarchist in Salonika, March 18. In Turkey the commander-in-chief of the Ottoman forces in the Balkan wars, Enver Bey, was slain on February 17. This was followed soon after by the assassination of Nazim Pasha, Turkish premier. Turkey and Mexico appear to have been contending with each other for honors in the line of assassination, with Mexico slightly in the lead.

European affairs have gone along rather as usual, barring a few extra startling outbursts by suffragists in England, such as the sensational suicide of the young suffragette who threw herself before the king's horse in the derby and was killed. Politically England has been in a furor, which, however, is nothing out of the ordinary. The year has seen the very remarkable "rebellion" of Ulster, under the direction of Sir Edward Carson, and the organization of an "army" of Ulstermen to resist enforcement of the home rule bill should it pass parliament.

England has also had its share of labor troubles. There have been large strikes at home and in Ireland, notably the Dublin riots, led by Jim Larkin. All of the European powers have gone on as heretofore in the construction of battleships, and the "armed camp" policies of Germany, England,

France and Russia are stronger than ever, possibly made so by the Balkan wars.

There have been some few spots between France and Germany, but nothing in any way approaching a breach of diplomatic relations. The falling of a couple of German war balloons on French territory created some little excitement, as did the mobbing of some German subjects by French citizens in border towns. France, as well as the United States, underwent a presidential election in 1913, placing a very democratic and a very diplomatic person in the office of chief executive—President Poincare.

In the Far East.

In the far east several things of moment occurred in 1913, among them the Chinese rebellion and establishment of a republic, and in Japan the death of the Mikado and the succession of his son and the anti-American demonstrations and riots as a result of the adoption of the anti-alien land-owning law in California.

In the realm of science and exploration there have been but few developments that could positively be designated as history-creating.

The discovery of the south pole and the disaster to the Scott expedition both occurred in 1912, although the fate of Captain Scott was not made known to the world until 1913. Dr. Friedrich Franz Friedmann, discoverer of a "cure" for tuberculosis, made his appearance in 1913, but the value of Dr. Friedmann's "cure," and other "cures" for that dread disease announced at about the same time, are very much open to doubt. Great strides have undoubtedly been made in the treatment of cancer, but no positive cure has yet been discovered, although much has been learned about the value of radium.

Aviation is progressing rapidly. Much attention to aeronautics has been paid by the various European governments from a military standpoint, but no means of making aeroplanes anywhere near safe have yet been discovered. France has organized and trained a military aviation corps that would unquestionably be of great value in case of war, and Germany has devoted much time and money to dirigible ballooning. The United States has spent some \$50,000 during the year in military experiments in aviation.

The number of deaths resulting from aviation has not been especially large. Aviators have died, just as aviators died in 1912, and Germany suffered a number of disastrous accidents to Zeppelin dirigible balloons. Many of the accidents of aeroplanes resulted from fancy exhibition flying and military experiments. The year 1913 saw the first aeroplane flight over the Panama canal.

On the Panama Canal.

In Panama great developments have taken place. October 10 last saw the dynamiting of Gamboa dike, being the removal of practically the last serious obstruction in the big ditch. The canal is now almost completed, so far as a trans-continental waterway is concerned, although not yet prepared for the passage of steamers from ocean to ocean. Work has also been begun on the buildings and grounds for the great Panama-Pacific International exposition, to be held in San Francisco in 1915, as a celebration of the formal opening of the Panama canal. In this connection it may be mentioned some slight international ill feeling may have been caused by the refusal of the British and German government to participate officially in the San Francisco exposition. German and English merchants, however, will take part on their own accounts.

The United States may congratulate itself that, barring the case of Hans Schmidt, the New York priest, there have been few gruesome and startling murders during the year.

New York state furnished the most sensational bit of local politics of the year in the impeachment and removal of Gov. William Sulzer, followed by Sulzer's nomination by Progressives and election to the state assembly.

In the world of sports the United States still stands supreme. In addition to humbling the British polo champions, the United States further shocked Johnny Bull when Francis Ouimet, the youthful golf wonder, walked away from the English experts in the national open golf championship at Brookline, Mass., and by the winning of the International Davis tennis cup. America's supremacy in sports was further recognized during the year when King Gustave of Sweden presented the American athletes with the medals and trophies won at the Olympic games in Stockholm in 1912. The sporting world suffered a shock, however, when it was learned that "Jim" Thorpe, the famous Carlisle Indian athlete really belonged in the classification of "professional." He voluntarily renounced the trophies he had won as an amateur in the Olympic games.

Here are the leading events of the year:

Disasters, Fires, Floods.

Floods in Ohio, many killed, much suffering and great damage done.

Floods in the Mississippi valley as a result of Ohio floods.

Tornado destroys part of Omaha, Neb.

Zeppelin L-2 exploded October 7. Twenty killed.

Gas explosion near Pittsburgh kills 120 miners.

Long Beach, Cal., pier gives way, killing 35 persons.

Disastrous floods in Texas, early part of October.

Firedamp in Welsh mine entombs 931. Five hundred rescued alive.

Two hundred and eighty miners entombed following mine explosion at Dawson, N. M. Twenty-three rescued alive.

Steamship Nevada strikes a mine in

Gulf of Smyrna. One hundred and twenty drowned.

Steamer Voltorno burned at sea October 10. One hundred and thirty-six drowned, 625 rescued.

Fifty girls die in factory fire at Binghamton, N. Y., July 22.

Storm at Nome, Alaska, kills 11, destroys 500 houses, \$1,500,000 loss.

The Death Roll.

Enver Bey, chief of staff Turkish army, assassinated February 17.

Henry N. Flagler, one of founders of Standard Oil company, and financial magnate, dies.

George I, king of Greece, assassinated by mad anarchist at Salonika, March 18.

James R. Keene, financier, dies January 2.

Deaths of Cardinals Oreglia, dean of the Sacred college, and Rampolla, within a few days of each other at the Vatican.

Luther McCarthy, pugilist, died at Alberta May 24.

Death of emperor of Japan.

Nazim Pasha, Turkish premier, assassinated.

King Menelik of Abyssinia reported dead. His death confirmed on December 23.

Whitelaw Reid, American ambassador to Great Britain, buried at Sleepy Hollow cemetery, N. Y.

Adolphus Busch, millionaire brewer of St. Louis, died October 10.

Charles G. Gates, son of the late John W. Gates, died October 28.

Ralph Rose, famous athlete and champion shot putter, died October 16.

Timothy Woodruff, New York politician, died October 12.

Anthony N. Brady, died in London, July 22.

Col. S. F. Cody, American aviator, killed in England by fall from aero August 7.

Mayor Gaynor of New York died on way to England.

Timothy D. Sullivan, New York politician, found dead on railroad track after escaping from an asylum.

Alfred Austin, poet laureate of England, died June 2.

Crimes and Executions.

Mrs. Fannie May Eaton, wife of Rear Admiral Eaton, acquitted October 31 of murdering her husband.

Rev. Hans Schmidt, discredited Catholic priest, arrested in New York for the murder of Anna Aumuller, his sweetheart.

Floyd and Claude S. Allen executed at Richmond, Va., March 28 for participation in the famous Allen court house shooting affray.

Henry Spencer, confessed murderer of many persons, is convicted of killing Mildred Allison-Rexroat, a dancing teacher, in Chicago. Appeal pending.

Mrs. Hattie Wakefield is convicted of murdering her husband and sentenced to hang in Connecticut on March 4.

Leo Frank, wealthy manufacturer, convicted in Atlanta, Ga., of murdering girl in his office. Appeal pending.

Dr. Frank Craig acquitted in Indianapolis of murder of Dr. Helen Knabe.

Political Development at Home.

Inauguration of President Woodrow Wilson on March 4.

United States Judge Robert W. Archbald removed from office by United States senate after impeachment trial.

John Purroy Mitchell elected mayor of New York on the fusion ticket, destroying Tammany's power.

David I. Walsh, Democrat, elected governor of Massachusetts, a victory for the Wilson administration.

Acting-Governor Fielder elected governor of New Jersey. Fielder is a Democrat and was the Wilson administration candidate.

Minnesota legislature adopted equal suffrage measure February 11.

Passage of Wilson tariff bill.

Passage of the currency bill.

Inauguration of Vice-President Marshall, his address to the senate and administration of oaths to the new senators, March 4.

California legislature adopts equal suffrage measure.

Illinois passes equal suffrage bill.

Japanese land law in California approved by Governor Johnson, February 8.

William Sulzer of New York impeached and removed from office and succeeded by Lieut. Gov. Martin H. Glynn.

Political Developments Abroad.

King Otto, known as the "Mad King of Bavaria," removed from throne and succeeded by his son.

Sir Rufus Isaacs made lord chief justice of Great Britain, being the first Jew to hold that office.

Election of President Poincare in France, January 17; inauguration February 18.

Election and installation of Sir Vansittart Bowater as lord mayor of London.

Victoriano Huerta proclaimed provisional president of Mexico February 18.

Yuan Shi-Kai elected president of China October 6; inaugurated October 10.

Sir Edward Carson gathers together an "army" of Orangemen in Ulster to resist enforcement of the home rule bill should it pass parliament.

Japanese mob in Tokyo demand war on the United States over the California land question.

United States forces Great Britain to give up attempt to gain oil monopoly in Colombia.

United States warns Santo Domingo "No more revolutions."

Rebellion and overthrow of the Chinese empire and establishment of a republic.

Krupp scandal in Germany. Disclosures made April 18.

Sports.

America successfully defends the international polo cup against Great Britain.

Syracuse wins the intercollegiate regatta, June 21.

Harvard eight-oared crew beats Yale, June 20.

Francis Ouimet wins the national open golf championship at Brookline, Mass., September 20.

America wins the Davis tennis cup, July 28.

Horse racing resumed in New York state on May 30.

Jim Thorpe admits he is a professional athlete and resigns Olympic trophies, January 27.

Philadelphia Athletics defeat the New York Giants in the world's championship baseball series, October 11.

Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for the America's cup is accepted by New York Yacht club.

Invention and Exploration.

Vihljar Stefansson sails from British Columbia on Arctic Expedition June 17.

Robert G. Fowler flies cross the Panama canal April 27.

Crocker Land Expedition sails from New York July 24.

Dr. Hudson Stuck reaches the summit of Mt. McKinley June 20.

Dr. Simon Flexner announces the discovery of the germ of infantile paralysis.

Arrival of Dr. Friedrich Franz Friedmann—government test of his tuberculosis serum started March 11.

Discovery of radium as a cure for cancer announced, doubt cast upon the discovery by the American Association for the Cure of Cancer.

Aviation death list in Germany for 1913 reaches 30; France 37; England 10; Italy 4; Russia 5; Argentine Republic 4; Japan 3; Turkey 3; Austria 1; Brazil 1; Switzerland 1; Scotland 1; Canada 1; Portugal 1; Morocco 1; China 1 and United States 25.

Marriages and Engagements.

Wedding of Princess Victoria-Louise, only daughter of the Kaiser and Prince Ernst of Cumberland May 24.

Miss Jessie Woodrow Wilson, second daughter of the president, marries Francis Bowes Sayre at the White House Nov. 25.

Engagement of Vincent Astor to Miss Helen Huntington announced.

Duke of Croy marries Miss Leishmann, daughter of the American ambassador to Germany, Oct. 27.

Prince Arthur of Connaught marries the Duchess of Fife, Oct. 15.

Deceased King Manuel of Portugal marries the Princess of Hohenzollern at Singmaringen, Germany.

Miss Helen Gould married Finley J. Shepard.

Mexico.

General Felix Diaz released from penitentiary in Mexico City and attacked the National Palace, Feb. 6.

President Francisco Madero forced to resign and is imprisoned at the National Palace, Mexico City.

Gustavo Madero, President Madero's brother, is arrested by General Huerta and imprisoned in the National Palace, February 19.

Gustavo Madero is executed by the order of General Felix Diaz Feb. 19.

President Madero and Vice-President Pino Suarez are shot down while "trying to escape."

General Victoriano Huerta proclaimed provisional president of Mexico, Feb. 19.

Rise of General Venustiano Carranza in the north of Mexico.

Capture of Juarez and Chihuahua.

Rise of General Francisco ("Pancho") Villa as a leader of Carranza's Constitutionalists in the north of Mexico.

Felix Diaz stabbed in Havana, Nov. 6th.

President Woodrow Wilson declines to recognize Huerta as Constitutional president of Mexico.

Mexican rebels fall in attack on Tampico, but resume assault.

United States battleship fleet and international squadron gather at Vera Cruz and Tampico to protect foreign interests.

Balkan Wars.

Adrianople falls, March 26.

Scutari surrendered to Montenegro April 23.

Peace treaty of Balkans signed in London.

Miscellaneous.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst visits the United States, Oct. 18.

Gettysburg encampment of Confederate and Union veterans fifty years after the battle of Gettysburg, held on July 1-5.

Harry K. Thaw, slayer of Stanford White, escaped from Matteawan insane asylum and flees to Canada. He is ejected from Canada and seeks refuge in New Hampshire, where the case is still pending in the U. S. courts.

Steamship Aquitania to be the largest steamer in the world, launched in England, April 2.

Colonel Roosevelt starts on South American hunting trip, visits Rio Janeiro, Brazil; Sao Paulo, Brazil; Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic and Valparaiso, Chile.

Mendel Beilis tried and acquitted of ritual murder at the "Holy City" of Kiev, Russia.

Gamboua dike last obstruction in the Panama Canal blown up with dynamite on Oct. 10th.

Buildings of the Panama-Pacific Exposition started at San Francisco. German and English governments decline to participate.

Labor Disputes.

Indianapolis street car strike begins Oct. 31.

Copper strike in Michigan started July 23.

Prisoners in the Indianapolis dynamite conspiracy spend the first day in Ft. Leavenworth penitentiary Jan. 1.

Firemen, engineers and trainmen of Eastern railroads demand increase and better hours. Matter adjusted by arbitration.

Hotel waiters' strike in New York city Jan. 1st.

One hundred thousand lady garment workers strike in New York Jan. 1st.

PUBLISHERS LAY OUT NEW COURSE

PROGRESSION DOMINANT NOTE IN MEETING OF KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.

STANDARDS SET FORWARD

Program of Extraordinary Profit and Interest Occupies Two Days' Session at Lexington—Politics Eschewed and Social Side Is Made Secondary To Shop.

(By Ernest Helm.)

Lexington, Ky.—(Special.)—Kentucky publishers are not going to rest on the laurels of nineteen-thirteen. The dominant note in the meeting of the State Press association, just concluded here, was progression. It was a singularly forward-looking conference of earnest, purposeful men. A spirit of that enterprise which spells expansion and compels success suffused their deliberations.

The annual midwinter meeting was unique in two particulars. First, in the face of holiday allurements, the publishers made shop the "paramount issue." Lexington did herself proud as host, and what was provided in entertainment was enjoyed to the full, yet was made to conform to the rule of business first.

Politics Is Eschewed.

A striking evidence of the severity with which the rule was applied was the utter elimination of politics—this in Kentucky, mind you. In this "mortification of the flesh," as one editor put it, was present the second distinctive feature. Even woman suffrage, clamorous for consideration at other sessions, was under ban. Shop, from doormat to hell-box, was the commanding theme throughout two busy days.

The general response of newspaper men to the call of J. C. Alcock, of Jeffersontown, secretary of the K. P. A., testified that Blue-Grass publishers as a whole are sensible of the advantages to be gained through co-operation and alive to the responsibilities of modern newspaper making. Reports showed that within the year standards had been set forward, yet more fertile fields waited upon stimulated effort.

Reader and Advertiser Exacting.

There was unanimity of opinion among speakers that requirements of the newspapers of to-day, particularly of the rural press, were more extensive and more diversified and more exacting than of yesterday. Readers have been educated on the technical side to the point of demanding a comprehensive and up-to-the-hour news service nowadays, it was shown, and the "time-hook" clippings culled from sources most convenient heretofore must give space to attractive features and instructive reading. Advertiser and subscriber have become exacting together, merit has become the measure of patronage and success a matter of case and effect.

There was a wholesome frankness in the admission of deficiencies—in facing facts—and a click-click-bang directness in recommending progressive policies. Remedial suggestion was not confined to the better-paper objective. Methods for business getting were revised, emphasis was placed on system, leaks were pointed out, opportunities were sighted and cost was figured by the table of results. Good business, it was agreed, must be the foundation of healthy expansion and constructive economy the corner-stone.

Opened With Luncheon.

The spirit of Christmastide was manifest in the greetings of the publishers when they assembled in the Hotel Phoenix Monday noon at a luncheon—a fitting preface to a conference largely devoted to things as serious as the high cost of living. An hour later John H. Lawrence, of Cadiz, president of the association, called the company to order. Dr. R. H. Crossfield, president of Transylvania university, delivered an invocation, and John Skain, who in being a mayor of Lexington, also bore out the tradition of Kentucky eloquence, bespoke the city's welcome, the prayer and greeting formally inaugurating programmed proceedings.

Response to the welcoming address was graceful under the touch of H. A. Sommers of the Elizabethtown News, who saw pleasure and profit happily blended in this foregathering within the gates of a city renowned for hospitality.

"Prison Reforms" was the subject of a paper by A. J. Wells warden of the State Reformatory at Frankfort. Kentucky editors have done notable service for the elevation of the prison system, and Capt. Wells' theme was of large interest to all.

Down To Shop Talk.

The first round table was conducted by Ed. D. Shinnick, of the Shelbyville Record. "Co-operation Conducive to Success" laid out a broad ground for the subject plan of the meeting. In numerous short talks accent was placed upon the practical advantages of Kentucky's motto applied to the profession.

Dr. A. S. Mackenzie, a member of the faculty of State University, saw just around the corner a better equipped editor for the Kentucky newspaper through the activities of the school of journalism at that institution.

tion which is to be enlarged to pretentious scope next fall.

A human interest touch was given to the hour in the talk of Harry Giovannoli. "Back to Old Kentucky" was a personal message. Ten years ago he was editor of the Danville Advocate; a federal appointment called him to Washington and he returns to accept the editorial management of the Lexington Leader under new ownership. Mr. Giovannoli reviewed changes that had come to the state press with the march of a decade and congratulated the Association on the progress manifest to one who returns to the game after having been a spectator.

New Light in Mountains.

One of the most interesting and helpful incidents of the two days was the address of Mrs. Gora Wilson Stewart, of the Morehead Mountaineer, upon "The Mission of the Newspaper to the Community." Mrs. Stewart is widely known as author of the "Moonlight School," which has done much to bring about a new era in sections of the Kentucky Highlands. She gave a graphic delineation of life and conditions in the hill-locked region and of advancement that has come with education. From experience she showed the potent part a newspaper could take in the uplift of any community and then reflecting the improvement it took the lead in bringing to pass.

Other talks in which the mountains and their development were treated were given by Miss M. Annie Poage, of the Ashland Independent, whose subject was "Mountain Prints," and Elmin Elam, of the Salsersville Mountaineer, who discussed a related subject.

New Policies Outlined.

In "Shop Talk to the Craft," a discussion led by Louis Landrum, of Danville, the Association got down to its knitting in earnest, and the afternoon closed with a symposium of new ideas. A reception and dance at night was notable among enjoyable social functions provided by the committee on entertainment.

Tuesday's sessions were opened with an address by Justice Henry S. Barker, president of the University of Kentucky. The Commonwealth